### MYSTERIOUS OFFICIAL TO PREVENT DIVORCE

(Continued from page thirteen.)

about him, the better it is for the sucof his efforts to justify his existence,

OVERLOOKS MANY.

Despite his modesty, however, the king's proctor has been coming in for a lot of criticism before the divorce commission. A few days ago no less a personage than the lord chief justice of England declared that he didn't believe the king's proctor caught a tenth of the cases of fraud in the divorce court and, he added, he didn't think snybody else could do any better. On the whole he thought the country was wasting \$10,000 every year that it retained this official and that the judges would probably be able to catch just as much fraud unaided. The day before the lord chief justice said this iFreke Paimer, the London solicitor who handles more divorce cases than all his colleagues put together, declared that the king's proctor never prevented a rich man or woman from settiment diverse but the hadd in clared that the king's proctor never prevented a rich man or woman from getting a divorce but that he did interfere often with poor litigants. There was no charge of graft in this. Mr. Palmer simply meant that a rich man could cover up his tracks better than a poor man and had money to reopen the case if the king's prootor did interfere, while a poor man had probably spent all he could save or borrow in obtaining the original decree. This, of course, called forth an indignant denial. Earl Desart, who was the king's proctor before Mr. Mallor, insisted on appearing and telling the commission that he made no distinction between rich and poor.

unfaithfuiness, but either crucity or question as well. This condition gave rise to a strange situation a lew menths ago when Sir John Bigham, then president of the divorce court, was forced by public outcry to retire because he had the courage to defend this state of affais and express the opinion that a moral lapse was not so cuipable in a man as in a woman. He was succeeded by Bir Samuel Evans, who can be trusted to say nothing indiscreet. discreet.

The cest of divorce is the most crying evil. The simplest kind of an underended suit costs about \$2.00 and uncommonly few divorces cost less than \$500. If a man has \$130 to spare in having himself declared a pauper he can sue in "In forma pauperis" without further expenses. One reason for these ean sue in "in forma pauperis" without further expenses. One reason for these heavy charges is that every divorce case must be tried in the divorce court in London, and hitigants in the north of England for instance must bring their witnesses numereds of miles and keep them in London while the case is on. The suggested reinedy is that power should be given to the judges of the county courts to try divorce cases.

cases.

It is a curious coincidence that while the present law which is a great improvement on its predecessor, owes its existence to the sarcasm of a great judge, the appointment of the present royal commission has a similar origin. Lord Gorell, then Sir Gorell Barnes, was president of the divorce court before Sir John Bigham. He was giving judgment in a case where the wife sued for divorce from a husband who had been notoriously unfaithful. He had, however, not been cruel to her, nor had, however, not been cruel to her, nor had he deserted her.

DIFFERENT IN LONDON.

course, called forth an indignant denial. Earl Desart, who was the king's proctor before Mr. Mallor, insisted on appearing and telling the commission that he made no distinction between rich and poor.

It is considered not unlikely that the commission when it does report in

NICHOLAS II, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

she would have succeeded." The ap-pointment of the royal commission followed a few months later. The present divorce law dates from 1857. Before that the only method by

JUDGE IS SARCASTIC.

of nounds whereas you probably have not as many pence. But the law knows no distinction between the rich and the poor, The sentence of the court is, therefore, that you be imprison-

a few years from now will recommend the abolition of the office and that par-

the abolition of the office and that par-liament may get round to acting on the recommendation within the next de-cade. This won't bother Mr. Mellor or his successor, however, for in England when they abolish a public office they have a pleasant way of capitalizing the salary and handing the lump sum to the last occupant as compensation for disturbance.

CHURCH AND DIVORCE. The sittings of the divorce commis-

sion have brought forth a good many other interesting things in addition to the existence of this mysterious official. One of them is the wide divergence of

One of them is the wide divergence of opinion in the Englisa church on the subject of divorce, Officially the church takes the high Catholic position that marriage is indissoluble for any cause and a good many churchmen-till adhere to this, but apparently there are more who are thoroughly dissatisfied with even the present strict divorce law and wish to have divorce made a good deal easier. Among these are Canon Hensley Henson, the famous preacher at Westminster Abbey who declared that the present marriage laws

preacher at Westminster Abbey who declared that the present marriage laws were a danger to public morals and absolutely medieval in their character. The bishops of Birmingham and St. Albans, both high churchmen, declared that they thought the best plan would be to make civil marriages compulsory in all cases and allow the churches to make whatever rules they liked for the further solemnization of the ceremony. This was their remedy for the state of affairs which compels a clergyman

of affairs which compels a clergyman of the Church of England to marry anyone who is legally free to enter into the marriage relation no matter what the laws of the church may say on the

DIVORCE COMES HIGH.

So far the two demands that seem to be most insistent are that divorce shall be made cheaper and that the sexes shall be placed on an equality as regards the cause for divorce. There is a certain limited demand for the ex-

is a certain limited demand for the ex-tension of the causes, but apparently public opinion would be satisfied with the present situation on this point if divorce were within reach of all and the sexes had equal opportunities. In England at present a man may obtain a divorce because of the unfaithfulness of his wife, but for no other reason. A woman, however, must not only prove

subject.



SIR EDWARD GREY

Secretary of state of the British empire.

ed for one day, which period has al- | a month and so on to almost every

ed for one day, which period has altered been exceeded as you have been in custody since the beginning of the assizes."

The English public is proverbially slow at seeing sarcasm, but it caught on to this and the present divorce law is the result.

"POOR MAN'S DIVORCE." "POOR MAN'S DIVORCE."

I am afraid, however, that in the words of Mr. Justice Maule the law still knows no distinction between the rich and the poor in the sense that it makes it no cheaper or easier for a poor man to obtain a divorce. Last year there were 700 divorces granted but there were 7,000 police court separations. The police court separation is known as "the poor man's divorce" but it does not entitle the parties to marry again and I am afraid a large proportion of the people who have been separated have followed. parties to marry again and I are afraid a large proportion of the people who have been separated have followed the example of Mr. Jusice Mauel' laborer without taking the trouble of running the risk of going through a second marriage ceremony. It is estimated that there are now in England about 80,000 men and women who have been separated from their partners by police court orders and it is a pretty safe bet that they are not all living celibate lives. There are 60,000 more who are tied to partners who have been certified as incurably insane, and I have seen an estimate that there are about 200,000 people who would be divorced if the process were as cheap and the law as liberal as in the least liberal of the American states.

JOHN S. STEELE.

# CAMORRA LEADERS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

(Continued on page thirteen.)

Of this weakness Capezzuto took advantage. Where others sneered he encouraged, where others insulted he soothed, but still the secret, always on his lips, was never spoken for want of courage. Undeterred, the detective crept courage. Undeterred, the detective crept nearer and nearer, took up his quarters as a boarder in the house of Abatemaggio, catching a word here and there, making love to Abatemaggio's sister, who was as corrupt as himself, until one day, in a burst of confidence, his quarry told what he knew.

The accused are now awaiting trial. They are Erricone, who is accused of being the instigator of the crime, Genbeing the instigator of the crime, gen-naro de Marinis, a kind of understudy to Erricone, Gaetano Donadio, the ac-tual murderer, 30 others of less im-portance, and Abetemaggio himself. Over 500 witnesses have been heard during the preliminary investigations, the evidence being contained in 14 folio the evidence being contained in 14 folio

The present divorce law dates from 1857. Before that the only method by which a man or woman could obtain a divorce in England was by suing in the ecclesiastical courts for a separation "a mensa et thero." He then had to appeal to the house of lords for the passage of a special act of divorce. This state of affairs still prevails in Ireland, but as the Irish are nearly all Roman Catholics and don't believe in divorce under any circumstances it doesn't matter much.

The final impetus for the abolition of this state of affairs in England was given by Mr. Justice Maule who was trying a laborer who had been deserted by a dissolute wife and had gone through a form of marriage with another partner. Years afterwards wife No. I, having been deserted by her paramour, turned up and had her husband arrested for bigamy. Of course he was convicted and in sentencing him Mr. Justice Maule said:

JUDGE IS SARCASTIC. PROTECTED BY POLICE.

One of the side issues of the trial will be the proof of the freely expressed, and in many cases authenticated, ac-cusations of the public that some of the and in many cases authenticated, accusations of the public that some of the police of Naples were protectors of the Camorra, and in several cases members of the society. When the first and abortive trial for the Cuocolo murders was going on Signor Ferri, a powerful socialist deputy, said in the chamber, producing proofs of his assertions, that the real chief of police of Naples was a noted Camorrista, Antonio Parlati, afterwards arrested and condemned. The deputy maintained that this man was the head of three international gangs, divided into squads, according to the special criminal work they were engaged in, either burglary, pocketpicking or extortion, assaults, etc. When the squad of pickpockets who worked on the tram cars appeared the police prudently left them undisturbed and went away. Once it happened that a policeman remained on a car whils the pickpockets were at work so their chief promptly went up to him and forced him to leave.

A police sergeant named Giannacchief.

"Prisoner at the Bar, you have been convicted of the offense of bigamy, that is to say of marrying a woman while you had a wife still living, though it is true she deserted you and is living with another man. You have, therefore, committed a crime against the laws of your country and you have also acted under a very serious misapprehension of the course which you ought to have pursued. You should have gone to the ecclesiastical court and there obtained against your wife a decree a mensa et thoro. You should then have brought an action and recovered, as no doubt you would have recovered, damages against your wife's paramour. Armed with these decrees you should have approached the legislature and obtained an act of parliament, which would have rendered you free and legally competent to marry the person whom you have taken on yourself to marry with no such sanction. It is quite true that these proceedings would have cost you many hundreds of pounds, whereas you probably have hot as many years. A police sergeant named Giannacchi pointed out to a Camorrista the pocket in which a foreigner had put his money and thus contributed to its being stolen. Parlati had the police in his pay. He regularly gave Police Commissioner Ippolito \$10 a week, Sergt. Giannacchi, \$6; another sergeant \$20

man. He also gave presents to their wives and familles. IN HAND AND GLOVE.

Parlati was the spy of the police. He was supposed to help in the detection of crimes, and in order to show that not all crimes committed in Naples remained unpunished he helped the po-lice to arrest innocent persons under suspicious circumstances, and furnished false evidence for their conviction. The

price which is to be asked and the part which the Camorra will have in the gains. Thus the citizen is obliged to spay a continual series of illegal taxes of which the police are aware but with which they do not interfere.

The Upper is much more terrible and to this those held for the Cuocolomurders belong. The members have very rare contact with the Lower, as they go for much higher game. Its chief activity is fraud on a large scale. Its hand is felt in the municipality, the province, the prefecture, the police, the law courts, even in parliament. It is surveillance brought to perfection. Two men cannot gamble in a wine shop or two boys in prison that there is not a Camorrista to claim his share of the gains, and so swift is the revenge for any resistance that no one dreams of not obeying. not obeying.

PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

The organization, from the point of view of the association is perfect. The members are divided in corps, each composed of 24 Camorristi and 48 recruits, every one of the former having two of the latter at his disposal, one to assist him and the other to watch over him, in any enterprise in which they are engaged: outside these there are honorary members who have paid for the protection of the association. The acting officers are only two, the head and the cashier. The head has supreme control and the giant share of the booty. The cashier receives daily the gains, passes them on to the head who divides them. Any one who refuses to pay up "honestly" is very roughly handled, and a traitor is always murdered.

ican Black Hand, but this does not exist. The Camorrista seems to flourish and work only on his home soil, while the Black Handers are almost entirely Sicilian and therefore affliated with the Mafia society which is in many respects not so evil as the Camorra or even the "Black Hand."

CONSTANCE HARRIMAN.

#### THE FIRST CLOCK.

Since celebrations are the order of the

false evidence for their conviction. The police got a share of the proceeds of the burglaries committed by the Camorristi, and Signor Ferri mentioned specific cases in which the booty fell to the share of the Neapolitan police.

In concluding the Socialist deputy regretted that the work so successfully initiated by the carabineers had been stopped by order of the government, and that the members of the police force had remained unpunished while the Camorra is as flourishing now as it was 40 years ago.

The late Marion Crawford, speaking of the Camorra said: "It is difficuit

is always murdered.

There has been a tendency in some quarters to find a connection between the Camorra of Naples and the American Black Hand, but this does not ex-

Since celebrations are the order of the day, why not observe the sixth centenary of the introduction of clocks? It was, we are told, in 1309 that the first clock known to the world was placed in the tower of San Eustorglo, in Milan. The greatest astonishment and admiration were manifested by crowds who came to see the timepiece. In 1344 a clock was installed in the palace of the nobles at Padua. This was a wonder of mechanism indeed, for besides indicating the hours it showed the course of the sun, the revolutions of the planets, the various phases of the moon, the months and the fetes of the year.



#### EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

to get anything like an authoritative account of what the Camorra really is. The term has come to be used in Italy as a designation for a band of men who have organized to obtain illicit control over lawful or unlawful trade, or to commit crime with impunity for their own advancement. As an institution it is peculiar to Naples, where it originated and whence it has extended over the whole neighboring province. It is a powerful organization, and in the past has exerted a wide influence over the whole social and political life of Neapolitan Italy. It is so old, as things of this kind run in Italy, that there is no positive evidence of the date of its origin. Even the etymology of the name is shrouded in mystery. I am inclined to believe, however, that it was started in the middle of the sixteenth century, when Naples was under the rule of the Spanish viceroys. Now the Camorra is simply organized thievery and assassination."

TWO GREAT DIVISIONS.

TWO GREAT DIVISIONS.

The Camorra has two great divisions, the so-called Upper and Lower. The latter surrounds everyone in Naples, often without their being aware of it. The ordinary public services are subject to it; it is silent and usually it does not use violence; an imperceptible gesture, an accent, establishes the

The fortunate possessor of this clock was Andrea Alciato, a councilior of Milan. The chroniclers have placed on record that this clock sounded a bell at a stated hour, and at the same time a little wax candle was lighted automatically. How this was done we are not told, but it must not be overlooked that until about 70 years ago we had no means of obtaining a light other than the tinder box, so that the Milanese must have been centuries ahead of us in this respect.

Not much progress was made with the watch until 1740, when the second hand was added.—London Globe.

Mrs. Mollie McRaney, Prentiss, Miss., writes that she had a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble, and that four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cured her sound and well. She closes her letter by saying: "I heartly recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to any sufferer of kidney disease. It saved my life."—Schramm-Johnson Drugs.

# AEROPLANES FOR

(Continued on page thirteen.)

his or her use. If he desires a performer, he will have him cost what it will. The program is always kept a profound secret until the very last minute and his guests are all agog with excitement as to what is going to happen. But he is especially in his element when entertaining children. He has given afternoon dances for the small people which have been a sight! To see him lead out the tiniest tot in the room as partner in the Lancers is as amusing as it is interesting. The only other man as universally popular with smart children in London is the bishop, who resides in Fulham palace.

Mr. Martin must have found hundreds of invitations awaiting him on his arrival. I hear, however, he means to make but a short stay in London. He will run over to the continent before going north to Balmacaan, where he invariably spends several weeks of the shooting season and is the life and soul of the house parties.

Many other well known Americans who did not turn up for the season of this year will be arriving shortly for the shooting. According to report Scotland will be more popular than ever this year with American millionaires.

LADY MARY.

A FEW SHORT WEEKS

Mr. J. S. Bartell, Edwardsville, Ill., writes: "A few months ago my kidneys become congested. I had severe backache and pain across the kidneys and hips. Foley Kidney Pills promptly cured my backache and corrected the action of my kidneys. This was brought about after my using them for only a few short weeks and I can cheerfully recommend them."—Schramm-Johnson Drugs.

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#### MODERN HAIR DRESSING

has played havoc with the tresses of the fair sex, and druggists everywhere comment on the fact that they are selling large quantities of sage for making the old-fashioned "sage tea," such as was used by our grandmothers for promoting the growth of their hair and restoring its natural color. The demand for this well-known herb for this purpose has been so great that one manufacturer has taken advantage of the fact, and has placed on the market an ideal "sage tea," containing sulphur, a valuable remedy for dandrug and scalp rashes and irritations. This preparation, which is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, is sold by all leading druggists for 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, or will be sent direct by the Wyeth Chemical Company, 74 Cortlandt St., New Yeth City, upon receipt of price. has played havoc with the tresses of the City, upon receipt of price.

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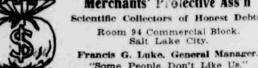
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